

POTOSI JOURNAL.

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POTOSI, MISSOURI.

The statement is made that during the last 100 years France has lost 6,000,000 soldiers in war.

The Bank of Japan has a capital of 20,000,000 yen. The value of the yen is about the same as a silver dollar.

A girl only 17 years old, who was arrested at Brooklyn recently on the charge of vagrancy, could converse fluently in six languages.

Explosives declare that no flowering plant has ever been found within the Arctic circle. In the Arctic circle 762 different kinds are known.

SKILFULLY executed counterfeit \$1.00 bills are said to be in circulation. That's a pity—so many people are lugging around \$1.00 bills just now.

HISTORICAL pilgrimages have been instituted in the past by school classes who travel, mainly on foot, over the battlefields of the revolution, in their desire to form a better American patriotism.

The capitol at Washington has cost more than \$30,000,000. It covers three and a half acres, the dome is 307 feet high and 135 in diameter and is exceeded in size only by St. Peter's in Rome, St. Paul's in London, the Invalides in Paris and St. Isaac's in St. Petersburg.

ALASKA'S mail service has heretofore been dependent upon Esquimaux dogs. Reindeers, however, are so much better for the purpose that the government has imported several families of Laplanders to teach the natives of Alaska how to train and use this animal.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the tallest president, being 6 feet, 4 inches in height; Benjamin Harrison was the shortest; William Henry Harrison was the oldest, being 68 years and 1 month old when inaugurated, and Grant, who was not quite 47 years old, was the youngest.

JOAQUIN MILLER is growing on his California ranch a mile of roses. He believes families live too close together; therefore, in place of building one large house, he has erected four small ones—one for his mother, one for his brothers, one for his own use and the fourth for his guests.

In some of the German towns when a man is convicted of beating his wife he is allowed to go back to his work as usual, but his wife gets his wages, and he is locked up only on Saturday nights and remains in prison until the following Monday. The punishment usually lasts for ten weeks.

WILLIAM MORRIS, the poet, has made the interesting discovery that house-keeping is one of the most difficult and important branches of study. "People lift their eyebrows," he says, "over women mastering the intricacies of housework; why, it is infinitely more difficult to learn the details of good house-keeping. Anybody can learn mathematics, but it takes a lot of skill to manage a house well."

A SPREADER city has been discovered off Glacier Bay, Alaska, by a party of excursionists. This curious phenomenon is seen regularly after full moon in June, and at no other time. It is said to be a beautiful mirage of some unknown city suspended directly over the bay. A photographer has taken pictures of it four times, but no one has been able to identify one of the ghostly buildings outlined.

As a pathetic tale an Indian newspaper writes of the modesty of the Hindu woman. A house near Tikari caught fire. There were eleven women in the building at the time, one of whom, being a newly-married bride, rather than ignore the customs of her country by exposing herself to public gaze, preferred to remain in the burning building, and the rest resolved to stay with her. Seven in all lost their lives, including the bride.

With the growth of the bicycle craze come various methods of propulsion. In London recently a youth caused a sensation by appearing on a gigantic roller skates, each skate having four wheels as large as dinner plates with pneumatic tires. Speed, ease, and safety are claimed for the clumsy device. The flying-machine man is also busy abroad these hot summer days, and we are promised something wonderful in this direction in a few weeks.

According to the Lewiston Journal, a Maine lumberman says that the wild lands of Maine would make thirteen states as large as Rhode Island, two as large as New Hampshire and Vermont and one twice as large as Massachusetts. These lands are located in the following counties: Aroostook, 2,838,613 acres; Franklin, 589,902 acres; Hancock, 362,503 acres; Oxford, 553,654 acres; Penobscot, 827,804 acres; Piscataquis, 2,000,444 acres; Somerset, 1,735,825 acres; Washington, 624,123 acres. The spruce timber lands of Maine are worth more to-day than the pine lands fifty years ago.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S statue in Madras was recently marked in a way that was supposed to indicate a spirit of rebellion on the part of the Hindoos, but it appears now that the marks are such as they put on the statues of their deities, and that they were made purely in a spirit of worship. The queen, indeed, seems to be highly venerated in India. Her life has been translated into nearly all of the almost innumerable dialects of India, and in Madras the natives sometimes burn incense and break coconuts before her statue, as they would at the shrine of a deity.

A. M. DE RENNOARTEN, of St. Petersburg, has started out on a long walk. He proposes to tramp from Riga to the Caucasus, whence he will stroll on to Persia, and cross Siberia to the Chinese frontier. How much of the Celestial empire he hopes to traverse on foot is not known, but, after suspending his pedal work long enough to cross the Pacific to this country, his route will take him through the United States, Mexico and Central America to Brazil and Argentina. After this a promenade through Africa to Algiers, and a jaunt across France and Germany will bring him to his starting point.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 14.—In the senate a message was received from the house informing the senate that the house had passed bills placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, in which it asked the concurrence of the senate. Bills were passed promoting Commodore Louis C. Sertori, retired, to an admiral on the retired list, and authorizing soldiers' home managers to extend outdoor relief to veterans. The house was not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.—In the senate the conference report on the civil service bill was presented and adopted. A letter was read from Secretary Castle in regard to the four pending bills—free iron, coal, sugar and barbed wire—declaring that if the four bills became laws there would be a deficit at the end of the present fiscal year of about \$30,000,000, of which over \$28,000,000 would be caused by the free sugar bill alone. In the house the bill was passed by a vote of 219 to 191. In the senate the bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 26.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16.—In the senate a joint congratulatory resolution from the United States to Hawaii was adopted. A bill relating to sugar and other articles of commerce was referred to a committee, and Senator Hill's measure providing for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists was passed without division. In the house there was but a bare quorum present. The deficiency appropriation bill was further considered, as also was the silver coinage resolution.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—A motion was made in the senate to appoint Senator White to the vacancy on the finance committee caused by the death of Senator Vance. Senator Murphy was also put in nomination, but under the rules the nominations went over. The conference report on the deficiency bill was submitted. There was hardly a quorum in the house, as members were anxious to get away and were leaving on every train. No business of importance was transacted.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18.—In the senate it was decided that there should be no further legislation over which there is a contest at this session of congress. The resolution to appoint Senator White to the vacancy on the finance committee was adopted. A resolution was adopted to instruct the finance committee to report back an amendment to the free sugar bill providing for the McKinley bounty on raw domestic sugars. After the passage of the bill for the relief of the Oklahoma settlers, the senate adjourned on the 18th, against session for a short time, no business of importance being transacted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES officials have decided to send enough warships to Korea to protect American interests during the Japanese-Chinese war.

REGULATIONS of the navy have been changed reversing the policy of permitting right of asylum for political refugees on American vessels.

In the United States there were 226 business failures in the seven days ended on the 17th, against 251 the week previous and 455 in the corresponding time in 1898.

At the leading clearing houses the exchanges in the United States during the week ended on the 17th aggregated \$790,683,185, against \$774,451,995 the week before. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, was \$16,231,190.

APPROPRIATIONS made by the Fifty-third congress are \$49,309,169 less than those of its predecessor.

MAJ. WORTH, court-martialed for ordering target practice on Sunday, was acquitted and released from custody.

THE EAST.

MEMORIAL services were held at the old homestead of William Cullen Bryant at Cammington, Mass. Letters were read from a large number of literary people.

The steamer Campania, of the Cunard line, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, made the passage in 5 days 9 hours and 29 minutes, the fastest time on record.

The legislature of New Jersey is to be petitioned to permit the consolidation of Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Orange, Patterson and Passaic.

In the national league the percent age of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 19th were: Baltimore, 64; Boston, 44; New York, 68; Cleveland, 54; Philadelphia, 54; Pittsburgh, 55; Brooklyn, 51; Chicago, 47; Cincinnati, 43; St. Louis, 41; Louisville, 34; Washington, 55.

JOHN C. PECK, a member of the Philadelphia fire department, killed himself by jumping from a window. He was 40 years old and had been married for 15 years.

WILLIAM VOGEL, of New York, animated by jealousy, fatally shot his mistress and the killing himself.

FIRE broke out on the clipper ship General Knox while she was lying at her dock in New York and caused \$100,000 damage.

UNITED STATES SENATOR McPHERSON, of New Jersey, who contemplated resigning because of ill-health, was prevailed upon by friends to change his mind.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Miller and her 18-month-old babe were murdered by thieves, who afterward fired the home to conceal their crime.

NOMINATIONS for congress were made as follows on the 16th: Virginia, Sixth district, Hampton Hoge (rep.); Seventh district, R. L. Walker (rep.); Eighth district, E. E. Meredith (dem.); Tenth district, D. H. Tucker (dem.); Michigan, Second district, George Spaulding (rep.); Seventh district, N. R. Farnsworth (rep.); Missouri, Tenth district, M. C. Ellison (dem.); Eighth district, W. C. Aldridge (pop.); Florida, First district, S. R. Spaulding (dem.); Mississippi, Sixth district, C. H. Hawthorn (pop.); Kentucky, Second district, J. D. Clardy (dem.); Nebraska, First district, J. B. Stroile (rep.); Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth district, W. C. Arnold (rep.).

The Negro National Democratic league in session at Indianapolis issued an address to colored voters, urging them to cut loose from the republican party.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

JOPLIN proposes to extend her electric railway line to Galena, Kan., a distance of 5 miles.

JAMES MCGEE, 15 years old, fell from a bridge at Kansas City the other day and was killed.

THE prohibitionists of the Fourth district have nominated Rev. J. J. Bentley for congress.

H. G. ORTON, of Princeton, has been nominated by the republicans for congress from the Third district.

DEMOCRATS of the Fourth district have nominated William Ellison, of Nodaway county, for congress.

W. C. ALDRIDGE, of California, has been nominated for congress by the populists of the Eighth district.

R. C. DICKSON died at police headquarters in Kansas City the other day from the effects of a dose of morphine.

THE meeting of the Missouri Democratic Press association at Pertie Springs has been postponed to September 6 and 7.

Fort-three days during the late heated spell the thermometer averaged 100 in the shade at Sedalia. On the 11th it reached 105.

While driving along the streets of Sedalia the other day John Hubbard was struck by lightning and probably fatally injured.

According to a late opinion given by Attorney-General Walker, the primary election law is not applicable to any city in the state except St. Louis.

THREE boys entered the mich patch of Richard Pearson, near Rich Hill, the other night, when Pearson was at the assistance of these unfortunate people. We believed that any fair board of arbitration would have decided in favor of the employees, and all we asked was arbitration. This the Pullman company refused. Not only this, but when we asked them to examine into the question to see whether or not there was anything to arbitrate they also refused this.

"Very much has been said about an alleged conspiracy against the railroads and against hauling the mails. I want to call the attention of the commission to the fact that every meeting of the American Railway union was held with open doors, and that representative of the press were allowed to be present. If there had been any conspiracy contemplated we certainly would have been more secret about it."

MR. DEBS then told of the several failures of the American Railway union to secure arbitration from the Pullman company and the subsequent inauguration of the strike.

"Not only did the employees of the various railroads strike because of the injustice being done to the Pullman employees, but because the various roads had grievances of their own which I shall proceed in time to show. We used our influence to prevent strikes during the World's fair."

"We did not believe it just to the public to inaugurate a strike at such a time. It was all that could be done by the leaders of the labor unions to prevent a strike. In view of the men's working throughout the fair the railway managers, on many of the roads, promised an increase of wages after the fair was over. Instead of doing this they began immediately after the fair closed to begin a systematic reduction of wages throughout the country. No two companies reduced the wages at the same time. This, to me, was a very significant action. It showed me that there was a concert of action among the various roads, and that they did not wish to arouse the antagonism of too many railway employees at the same time."

President Debs said, moreover, no railroad reduced the wages of all its men at the same time, but reduced them by sections. He declared the American Railway union viewed these reductions with the greatest apprehension. The organization felt that the time had come to act. He continued:

"When the American Railway union met in convention in Chicago, on June 21, it was confronted by these conditions, as well as the state of affairs at Pullman."

"Was this convention called to consider the reduction of wages or the Pullman matter?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"The convention was called for no specific purpose. It was the regular quadriennial convention, provided for by the constitution."

The witness then enumerated the failures of the old labor organizations to gain redress for the grievances of the employees, and asserted that they felt their only hope lay in the American Railway union, to which they finally turned for help. When asked what the outcome of the convention which declared the boycott against Pullman cars would have been, had it not been for the grievances of Pullman employees, Mr. Debs said there would have been no strike but for the Pullman trouble, as the American Railway union, owing to the depressed condition of the country, deemed it an insupportable strain to strike.

"I would like to state" said Mr. Debs, "that the railroad companies have never raised wages of their own accord. Every increase in wages has been wrung from them by organized labor."

"I had no voice in ordering this strike," said the witness, "but if I had I would have ordered it. I have no desire to shirk any responsibility. My record will show, also, that I have always counseled against violence. The telegram attributed to me which said: 'Save your money and buy a gun,' though sent over my signature I never saw. It was sent by our stenographer to his superior in Montana and was not intended literally. It was merely a playful expression current in Montana."

President Debs said if there had been a revolution it would have been directly chargeable to the press of Chicago rather than to the American Railway union. Editors who had been written all over the country, he asserted, based on matter sent out by the Associated Press, the editorials in every case attacking the American Railway union on information which was absolutely false.

"Do you charge the general manager with being responsible for the strike?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"Well, I could hardly go so far as that. I believe, however, they had much to do with keeping it up."

"How would you gain the demands of laborers on quasi public corporations?" asked Judge Worthington.

"There are two ways. One is the way adopted by the old brotherhoods. It is to strike a schedule of wages gradually from the companies. There has been little good in this mode of procedure. It takes a strike to win

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The President of the American Railway Union.

Gives His Views on the Various Matters Pertaining to the Late Disastrous Strike and How to Prevent Future Trouble.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—President E. V. Debs, of the American Railway union, occupied the stand for nearly four hours yesterday before the National Labor commission. He advocated a co-operative commonwealth, the abolition of the wage system, and the government ownership of railroads. He told his side of the strike as a connected narrative, which was frequently interrupted by applause from the laboring element present.

T. H. MORRISSEY, first vice-grand master of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and Grand Chief Clerk of the Order of Railway Conductors, also testified.

Mr. Debs said:

"I twice went to George M. Pullman and to the town of Pullman to thoroughly investigate the conditions existing at the car shops. I found the employees were not only not getting wages enough upon which to live, but were daily getting deeper into the debt of the Pullman company. No matter how offensive the conditions were there the men were obliged to submit to them. When I found out all these things I immediately determined that the American Railway union should go to the assistance of these unfortunate people. We believed that any fair board of arbitration would have decided in favor of the employees, and all we asked was arbitration. This the Pullman company refused. Not only this, but when we asked them to examine into the question to see whether or not there was anything to arbitrate they also refused this."

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